IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claims 1-15 without prejudice or disclaimer, and substitute new claims 16-30 therefor as follows:

Claims 1-15 (Cancelled).

16. (New) A method for planning a telecommunications network for radio equipment including a plurality of cells arranged on a geographic area, wherein each one of the cells comprises a set of pixels adapted to receive radio signals radiated by a respective radio base station and wherein radio equipment located in a cell is subjected to receive common pilot channel signals broadcast by a plurality of radio base stations, comprising, for at least one of said cells:

determining an interference level provided by nearby cells to the traffic offered to the pixels of said cell related to the power difference between pilot channels broadcast by the radio base station of said cell and pilot channels broadcast by the respective radio base stations of nearby cells; and

determining an area comprising the pixels of the cell in which the network is able to provide predetermined services to the radio equipment located therein, depending on said determined interference level and by comparison with a predetermined level of tolerated interference,

said interference level provided by the nearby cells to the traffic offered to the pixels of said cell being estimated by using at least a coefficient depending on the amount of expected traffic in the pixels of said cell.

17. (New) The method according to claim 16, wherein the estimation of the interference level is computed for every pair of cells by determining the average extended to said cell of the ratio between interfering signal and useful signal related to the pilot channels broadcast by the respective radio base stations of said pair of cells weighed with the offered traffic or the number of active users in said cell on various services.

18. (New) The method according to claim 17, wherein, depending on the estimation of the interference level computed for every pair of cells, a priority ordering is established according to decreasing values of the pairs of cells affected by interference, thereby determining a network resources assignment order to minimize said interference.

19. (New) The method according to claim 18, wherein, one or more radio-electric parameters are modified for at least one of the cells of each pair of cells affected by interference to minimize the negative effects of interference on the traffic, the modification of said parameters being determined depending on said priority ordering.

20. (New) The method according to claim 16, wherein said common pilot channels are the pilot channels of the base radio station.

21. (New) The method according to claim 20, wherein the estimation of the interference level between pilot channels of nearby cells is performed on a territory area comprising the pixels composing the domain of the server cell.

22. (New) The method according to claim 20, wherein the estimation of the interference level between pilot channels of nearby cells is performed on a territory area comprising the pixels composing the service area of the server cell.

23. (New) The method according to claim 22, wherein the estimation of the interference level between pilot channels of nearby cells is performed in the service area of the server cell after having determined the areas under unavailability or out-of-order ("outage") conditions.

24. (New) The method according to claim 17, wherein the useful signal power and the interfering signal power of pilot channels are computed depending on the electromagnetic coverage areas of the cells.

25. (New) The method according to claim 17, wherein the interference level estimation is computed according to the formula:

$$IM_{poll}[i,j] = \begin{cases} \dfrac{\sum_{s \in SERV_i} \sum_{(m,n) \in \Omega_i} \dfrac{RSCP^j_{(m,n)}}{RSCP^i_{(m,n)}} \bullet T^s_{(m,n)} \bullet R_s}{Npix_i \bullet \sum_{s \in SERV_i} T^i_s \bullet R_s} & if \quad i \neq j \\ 0 & if \quad i = j \end{cases}$$

so that said estimation assumes a real value of 0 to 1, values next to 1 corresponding to a higher importance of the interference contribution of cell j to the traffic in i area cell.

26. (New) The method according to claim 16, wherein the traffic offered in the cell on various services is estimated depending on pre-existing reference or forecast information.

27. (New) A method for limiting interference due to common pilot channel broadcast by a plurality of radio base stations in a telecommunications network for radio equipment including a plurality of cells distributed on a geographic area, wherein each one of the cells comprises a set of pixels adapted to receive radio signals radiated by a

respective radio base station and wherein radio equipment located in a cell is subjected to receive pilot channel signals broadcast from said plurality of radio base stations comprising, for each cell:

determining an interference level provided by nearby cells to the traffic offered to the pixels of the cell related to the power difference between pilot channels broadcast by the base station of the cell and pilot channels broadcast by base stations of nearby cells; and

determining an area comprising the pixels of the cell in which the network is able to provide predetermined services to the radio equipment located therein, depending on said determined interference level and by comparison with a predetermined level of tolerated interference,

said interference level provided by the nearby cells to the traffic offered to the pixels of the cell being estimated by using a coefficient depending on the amount of expected traffic in the pixels of said cell.

28. (New) A radio network planned using the method according to claim 16.

29. (New) A processing system for planning a telecommunications network for radio equipment, programmed to perform a method according to claim 16.

30. (New) A computer program product or group of computer program products that can be executed by a processing system, comprising one or more code modules capable of performing a method according to claim 16.